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VOLUME IV.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1900.

NT

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Arizona & South Eastern Railroad

Pacific Time one hour earlier than City time

Northward				Southward			
Time	Distance	Stations	Time	Time	Distance	Stations	Time
6:00	0	Ar. Bisbee	5:58	1:00	0	Ar. Bisbee	1:00
6:08	1.2	South Bisbee	5:40	1:22	1.2	South Bisbee	1:22
6:13	4.0	Don Luis	5:13	1:10	4.0	Don Luis	1:10
6:25	8.8	Naco Junction	4:45	12:35	8.8	Naco Junction	12:35
6:32	12.4	Packard	4:29	12:45	12.4	Packard	12:45
6:38	19.4	Banning	4:09	12:25	19.4	Banning	12:25
7:07	25.3	Water Tank	3:41	12:05	25.3	Water Tank	12:05
7:23	30.0	Charleston	3:25	11:45	30.0	Charleston	11:45
7:40	35.3	Ar. Fairbank	19.0	11:25	35.3	Ar. Fairbank	11:25
7:40	35.3	N.M. & A. Crossing	17.7		35.3	N.M. & A. Crossing	
7:55	39.6	Contention	15.7	11:00	39.6	Contention	11:00
8:10	45.3	Land	9.5	10:40	45.3	Land	10:40
8:00	55.3	Ar. Benson	0	10:00	55.3	Ar. Benson	10:00

* Flag Stations—stop on Signal.
V. R. STILES, R. C. MORGAN,
G. F. & P. A. Superintendents.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.			
Time	Distance	Stations	Time	Time	Distance	Stations	Time
Benson, leave	4:21 p. m.			9:06 a. m.			
Tucson, arrive	7:30 "			10:42 "			
Maricopa, "	9:40 "			11:55 "			
Phoenix, "	8:30 a. m.			1:45 p. m.			
Passengers for Phoenix, from the east or west, remain at Maricopa over night. Sleeping car and hotel accommodation.							
Yuma, arrive	8:00 a. m.			3:30 "			
Los Angeles, arrive	12:00 noon			6:00 "			
Benson, leave	9:06 a. m.			1:45 p. m.			
Wilcox, arrive	10:42 "			3:30 "			
Bowie, "	11:55 "			4:45 "			
Lordsburg, "	1:45 p. m.			6:00 "			
Deming, "	3:30 "						
El Paso, "	6:00 "						

New Mexico and Arizona Railroad.			
WESTWARD.			
Time	Distance	Stations	Time
Benson, leave	5:30 p. m.		
Fairbank, arrive	5:15 a. m.		
Nogales, "	9:00 "		
Nogales, leave	5:10 a. m.		
Fairbank, arrive	7:57 "		
Benson, "	8:40 "		

Sonora Railroad.			
SOUTHWARD.			
Time	Distance	Stations	Time
Nogales, leave	10:05 p. m.		
Hermosillo, arrive	5:15 a. m.		
Guaymas, "	9:10 "		
Guaymas, leave	6:00 p. m.		
Hermosillo, arrive	9:33 "		
Nogales, "	5:00 a. m.		

Santa Fe Prescott and Phoenix Railroad.			
NORTHWARD.			
Time	Distance	Stations	Time
Phoenix, leave	10:00 p. m.		
Hot Springs Junction, arrive	11:47 "		
Congress Junction, "	12:55 "		
Prescott, arrive	4:23 "		
Jerome Junction, "	5:30 "		
Anderson, "	7:35 "		

SOLDIERING IN THE PHILIPPINES

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY.]

THE natives operate few schools; in fact, I saw but one between Parang and Bacoor. The Americans, however, are taking hold of the school question in fairly good shape in nearly all the towns we now hold. At Novleta they have made much progress; fixed up an old tumble-down shack and made it look up by putting on the needed trimmings, and last, but not least, an American flag on bamboo pole.

There are many Chinamen here who seem to be more steadily employed than the natives and they work for very small wages. We have one in our kitchen whom we pay \$5 American money per month, and he will soon be a wealthy "Cheno" at that rate. We also board him. In Manila many Chinamen work at very hard labor for 30c. Mexican (equal to 15c. American money) per day, and board themselves. We can get a native to work all day for 50c. Mexican (equal to 25c. American) and he thinks he is well paid.

Here at Cavite Viejo, a non-commissioned officer from our company is detailed as marshal and has about thirty native men working for 50c. Mexican per day on the roads, etc.

The women work in the rice fields and in many cases it can be seen that they do more work than the men. The men go to church same as the women and children, but when services are over they let themselves to the cock pit to fight their game roosters, or to the gambling dens to play monte. Of all things common to both countries the chickens here most nearly resemble those found in the United States, only they breed at all seasons. There is no winter here nor does the water in Manila bay ever form into ice, for if it did what a time we would have. We could then use skates, and with fixed bayonets and going with the wind we could thrust many a "googoo," lunging into them and flattening them so as to get about forty-seven per man. Then as the waters of the bay are salt we could preserve them in the first convenient air hole.

Moukeys are to be found in the interior, and all the volunteers have them. Our men (the regulars) soon tired of them. I may bring one home but doubt it, for I don't fancy them as I once did.

The wells, as a rule, are located near the abacks and are invariably left exposed. I have never seen one where any precaution had been taken to prevent people from walking into it. Mainly they are cased with a soft rock. A native will stand and bathe near a well and see some or all of the water run back into the well from which he will later drink.

On rare occasions boys are seen with kites made with a spear on the top and a lot of cords similar to the cords on a violin bow. Each boy maneuvers his kite so as to tear the other boys kite with the spear point, and when they come together it is like a bike smashup. Mosquitoes! There are enough to set one wild. They cause us more trouble than the whole insurgent army. They are somewhat worse during the rainy season, but the saints all know they are bad enough now, and they are called all kinds of pet names. The foliage is always green, and flowers are to be seen on the bamboo fences by the roadsides that are in cases well worth seeing.

is very high—forty cents per quart, twenty cents per pint bottle.

As to the intoxicants made here. San Miguel makes a good beer, but cannot begin to supply the demand. Here, only twelve miles from Manila, we cannot get it. Beno, as an intoxicant, kills many a man in the army here. It is cheap in price, as ten cents American money will buy a quart of it, and that much will make four moderate drinkers rather unsteady, whereas it takes about six bottles to satisfy some of our old time soaks.

Tinto and caraman schel are about the same as beno, only of different flavors, the last named being the sweetest. As to tinto, well, if the first fails to kill, the second surely will; if not then, double the dose and say "Ainte case" (good by). How do I know so much about these drinks may be the burden of your thoughts. Well, that's easy to answer, thus: If any one thinks a man 'most thirty years of age, ground up in as many different mills as I've been, and still alive, would not take a drink of the beverage of the land he may happen to be in, such a one is guilty of a wrong "think."

I have no use for a "soak," but I don't take a drink today and go to church tomorrow and sit in an angel's position, and when called upon to speak rise and advocate temperance, and then on the way home stop and give an order for a half gallon of whisky, to be marked gasoline and sent to the house, as I know of one Presbyterian hypocrite of Cincinnati to do.

We have the Spanish language, the Filipino language, called "Slagullo," also the Chino's (Chinamen), with our own. You may think it a joke, but I've heard a conversation where all four were used. It was between a soldier and a Chino. And when some of us Mikes get home and spring some of the hot ones at you they will put you to sleep, or if you are asleep they'll wake you up. So, you see, it's a case which works both ways.

Now the conversation is not verbal, only a move or motion, and surely it is a funny one. As for instance, one native on one side of the road beckons for "otro hombre" (other man) on the other side to come to him. He first calls him, and then gives him a sign about the same as a girl on a morning street car to girl friend sitting in her front yard. In fact the sign is a motion to go farther away. As for myself I'm far enough away now. But we will set sail for home some day, and happy we will be when going to ward the land of the free. Missed connection again. The natives of the country, young and old, all smoke cigarettes. Children five or six years of age are handed cigarettes by their friends, and women on the streets, I mean roads, and about their work with strong cigars in their mouths. And as to smokers, whenever there is a spare moment or a move from one place to another, the American soldiers, officers and all, seem to want to smoke, for when our powder is not smoking we smoke to make up for same.

The Filipino, as a soldier, may have been some god in times gone by, but it is a fact that a company of say 85 or 90 American soldiers who are in for business, and stayers, which most of them are, though a few "cold feet" (cowards) are to be found in all companies, when commanded by a good officer, will put 500 "googoo's" to their heels. That is, of course, provided we have anything like an equal show; for instance, when they are not in trenches and we in the open. But they don't "save" those valleys from the krag or stand still and face them very long. But those peace commissioners of ours soon bring about some kind of settlement, for that cat's paw and shrapnel will surely put the fear of God into all hearts which must face them.

All in all, the insurgents will not fight on equal terms and numbers. Yes, as often see statements in papers from the States to the effect that the war will soon be over. Such statements were published four or five months before I enlisted at Cincinnati. A soldier who has been under fire can tell the difference between the bullets which whiz with their singing sound near his head. A Mauser has the nicest sound of all, that is if there is anything nice about any of them, while a Remington, which is a bullet with a brass jacket, and a bad thing to get hit with, has a jumbling rattle-dang get-out-of-the-way sound. It is a fact that a man has been known to hear the report of a Remington and the bullet coming his way, and the man would fall flat and hear the death dealer go over his head on its way.

Now I think I have told most all, and must request that if any of you wish, for reasons of your own, to publish this letter, that you will not use my name or put in any such parts as will show who it is from; for a man no longer in this army than I have been should do as the old soldier said: "Be seen and not heard." We'll show you the road; follow us." And it is a good idea for many a young recruit has too much to say for his own good.

SCENE OF THE STRIKE

Organized Labor Will Lend Aid.

A COMPANY OFFERS REDRESS

Numerous Important Enterprises Will be Closed Down.

HAZELTON, Sept. 25.—The first ray of hope shines on the darkness of the situation today. The Markle company have made advances to the union with the intent of effecting a settlement of the difficulty if possible.

This company concedes the existence of the miners' grievances and offer increased wages.

They also offer to redress the other wrongs that the men seek to rectify by the strike.

There is a feeling of great joy among the strikers at the anticipation of the cessation of the tieup.

HAZELTON, Sept. 25.—Everything is quiet today. There is no sign of any disposition to make trouble and no threats are heard.

The men walked in procession this morning. All work is effectually stopped and the entire coal district is paralyzed.

SCRANTON, Sept. 25.—At the headquarters of the strike today everybody was on the alert, confident and ready to assert that the operators would be glad to give in before the end of the week. The miners have received assurances of sympathy in the form of telegrams from other branches of organized labor throughout the country, and many promises of financial succor, although they refuse to give the sources from which the latter come.

One of the district organizers told me yesterday that they had money enough in the bank to last two years, but when I asked him how much would be required to pay 140,000 miners 50 cents a day for two years he modified his statement and admitted that the cash was not yet in hand, but would be forthcoming as fast as it was needed.

The order of Mr. Dilcher shutting down what are known as the washeries is serious. Nearly all the factories throughout an area of several hundred square miles in this region burn refuse coal, what are called "screenings" in some places and "culm" by the miners. The waste taken from the mines and breakers is not of sufficient value to haul to market, but it is sold for \$1 a ton to the street car and electric light companies, the furnaces, foundries and other manufacturing which can use it for steaming purposes with forced draft. Many factories have located in this region solely because of the opportunity to obtain this cheap fuel.

A silk factory here in Scranton is said to be the largest in the world, and there are several smaller ones. At Wilkes-Barre is a lace factory of which the same is said, and innumerable other enterprises situated near the coal mine employ from 50,000 to 60,000 operatives, many of them sons and daughters of miners who will be thrown out of work tomorrow if this order is obeyed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—There is not a big coal dealer in Chicago who does not expect a long and bitter war in the hard coal fields. Eventually it may involve the bituminous regions.

While the duel between the miner and the trust is in progress the price of hard coal will leap possibly each week, and surely every fortnight.

It has been agreed that each advance shall be half a dollar a ton. Should the strike continue until next January one may imagine what anthracite coal will cost him at that time.

NO DUM DUM BULLETS.

Enterprising Liars Who Used the Wrong Labels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The ordinance bureau of the war department recently called upon manufacturers of cartridges to stop printing and using a label for cartridge boxes which indicated that the United States government was using soft-nosed dum-dum bullets. The bureau received from two officers in the Philippines the tops of the pasteboard boxes in which cartridges are packed, upon which was a label saying that the cartridges were

soft-nosed bullets used by the Krag-Jorgensen or standard United States rifles. As none of these bullets have ever been purchased or manufactured by this government, the two firms using the label were notified that such use must stop.

DEATH OF GENERAL PALMER.

Veteran of the Civil War and Gold Candidate Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—The death is announced this morning of General John M. Palmer, the former governor of Illinois.

General Palmer fought and earned his rank in the civil war. He was United States senator from Illinois, and at the last election was the presidential candidate on the gold democratic ticket.

The deceased statesman was considered very wealthy, and no doubt was a multi-millionaire.

His death was sudden and unexpected.

DEMOCRATS CONFER.

Finances of the Party Believed to be Precarious.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Bryan held a conference here yesterday with Jones, Stone and other leaders. The meeting was an important one and hurried. The council was believed to be on the financial circumstances of the party and it has been reported that the finances are in a precarious condition.

COLLAPSE OF THE BOERS.

Portugal Has Joined England In Ending the War.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The collapse of the Boers resistance is undoubtedly due as much to diplomacy as to the steady defeat they have suffered at the hands of the British. The good offices of Portugal have been enlisted on behalf of the establishment of peace, and she has joined England in putting an end to the war.

Wisconsin Central's New Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 25.—Geo. T. Jarvis has received the appointment of general manager of the Wisconsin Central, and will assume his new duties without delay. This announcement was made by President H. H. Whitcomb. Mr. Jarvis was connected with the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad for a number of years.

Some very handsome samples of ore from the mines of the South Bisbee Copper company Arizona, are exhibited in a window on Spring street, in this city. They are from the new shaft (No. 3) the company is now sinking on its big group of mining claims at Bisbee, Arizona. The ore, as shown by assays made, runs high in gold and silver and in copper. An assay of one lot of samples gave a total value per ton of ore of \$118.76, and an assay of another lot showed total values per ton of ore of \$684.81. The company has just received from Washington patents for all its remaining claims, so that it now has its forty-five claims patented. There are two other claims owned by the company, the existence of which was not known until the official survey was made, but they have been located by the company and form part of its group of forty-seven claims.—Los Angeles Times.

Kentucky for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The battleship Kentucky has been ordered to China, and will sail at once.

Transport at Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The transport Grant arrived here yesterday with four hundred sick soldiers from Manila.

Quartz Mill for Sale.

Six pans, 3 settlers, 1 agitator, 1 re-tort, 1 bullion balance, bullion molds, main line shaft, melting furnace. Can be bought cheap for cash by applying to S. A. D. UPTON, Tombstone, Arizona.

Charles Harris begs to announce that he is continuing his business of tailoring and repairing at short notice at his residence in Tombstone canyon this side of the Castle Rock. That he is now in a position to make clothes and to repair and clean them at the cheap rates and invites the attention of the public to his fine stock of fall and winter goods. s12-1f

Remember the democratic caucus to night.

THE CHINESE QUESTION

Russia Has Ordered Her Troops to Withdraw.

FRANCE HAS FOLLOWED RUSSIA

Chinese Troops Going to Singan.

A Catholic Bishop Is Murdered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—M. de Wollant, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, called at the state department and made inquiries of the acting secretary of state, Mr. Adee, as to what the intentions of the United States were, now that this government had been informed of the attitude of the powers toward the Russian proposal to withdraw from Pekin. It is understood that M. de Wollant also notified this government that there had been no change in the Czar's attitude on this question, and that his imperial majesty's troops had been ordered to leave Pekin, and were now so doing.

M. de Wollant's representations were at once communicated to the president. As Russia carries on her diplomatic correspondence through her representatives orally, the substance of M. de Wollant's statements were taken down by a stenographer. No reply could be made by Mr. Adee until after he had conferred with the president.

M. Thiebault, the French Charge d'Affaires, called upon Mr. Adee directly after M. de Wollant left the state department, and the significance of these two calls was said to be that Russia and France still adhered to their announced policy of withdrawing from Pekin. France has followed Russia in her Chinese policy from the outset, even going so far as to sound the United States as to whether or not this government would withdraw if France stood with Russia for withdrawal.

It was said later that the president had directed the state department to reply to the inquiries of M. de Wollant and M. Thiebault to the effect that the United States did not consider the time expedient to enlarge upon their declared policy or to announce at this time the next step that would be taken by this government.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A Hong Kong dispatch to the Central News says that owing to the capture of Peking Liu Yang Fu, chief of the Black Flags, has ordered his men who were marching north to return to Canton.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Lokalanzeiger prints a dispatch from Shanghai saying that troops from all over China are streaming into Singan, which has been selected as the permanent residence of the emperor.

HAVRE, Sept. 25.—The family of Mgr. Hammer, Roman Catholic Bishop of Mongolia, residing at Nyneugen, have received information that he has been murdered by Chinese.

The American district is in the best of order and the people have more trust in it than in the others. There has been but one case where the member of an American contingent has been guilty of attack on a Chinese woman. An American marine has been tried and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for the offense.

The Boxers are beginning to harass the lines of the allies' communication with Tien Tsin.

The military authorities have warned all civilians not to attempt the journey to Tien Tsin without an armed escort.

BALDWIN IS "LUCKY" AGAIN.

Noted Californian Makes Rich Strike In Cape Nome Region.

SEATTLE, Sept. 25.—According to advices brought by the St. Paul, "Lucky" Baldwin and his party of prospectors, who recently started on a secret trip to the Kougrock district, returned to Nome Sept. 6. Baldwin, when interviewed, said:

"I think things are coming my way now. Out of this new deal, which is as yet a secret, I expect to make one million dollars. My men secured all the way from 50 cents to \$1 a pan in prospects. We made over 100 locations, all of which are my possessions." All the prospectors at Nome, when the steamer left, were awaiting a tip on the new strike, to stamped to the district from which Baldwin brought such glowing reports.